

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. V.—NO. 26.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 234.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEN. METCALF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
HAYING opened an office in Kalida, will give his attention to the ordinary business of his profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 203z

J. J. ACKERMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.
Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's Hotel. Kalida, June 20, 1845.

JAMES MACKENZIE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio.
May 23, 1845. 222

RICHARD C. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio.
Feb. 10, 1844.

JAMES G. HALY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Napoleon, Henry County, O.
May 23, 1845. 222

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,
Physician & Surgeon,
LATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his professional services. Feb. '44.

DOCTOR P. L. COLE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Kalida, Putnam co., Ohio. Office in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, as the American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

GEORGE SKINNER,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER, Kalida,
Putnam county, Ohio. Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c., constantly on hand.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH TINGLE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kalida and the surrounding country that he carries on the business of TAILORING in all its branches. He regularly receives plates of the LATEST FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and is prepared to fulfill all orders in his line of business in a tasteful and workmanlike manner. CUTTING done to order on the shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. Shop next house above T. Coulter's store. Kalida, July 8, 1845. 223z

S. E. HOLIBAUGH,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
HAS just received a first rate stock of Leather from Cincinnati. Ready made work constantly on hand. Kalida, July 15, 1845. 229ebw

THE LIKE NEVER BEFORE KNOWN!

TIN SHOP IN KALIDA.

RICE & BASSETT,
HAVE commenced business and will be ready to supply the citizens of this and the adjoining counties with every variety of
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware,
at prices as low as can be had in this section of country.

NOW IS THE TIME,
If you want first rate articles, and the cheapest which can be had, give us a call, and we assure you that you shall not go away disappointed. As soon as arrangements can be made, we shall be prepared to sell at Wholesale, and supply Traders and Merchants with any quantity that may be wanted. Shop over C. H. Rice's Store. 220zw Kalida, July 23, 1845.

RISLEY'S EXCHANGE.
THE subscribers continue at the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in the town of Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. They respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of patronage of the public—promising, in return, to spare no pains on their part, in providing every necessary comfort for their guests.
W. RISLEY.
Kalida, May, 1845. G. L. HIGGINS.

KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.
THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio.
T. R. MCCLURE.
Kalida February 20, 1845. 157zf

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)
CHRISTIAN HESZ
HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb. '44.

PLAIN AND FANCY Job Printing.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LAW BLANKS,
HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
Placards, Show-Bills,
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS
Notes, Receipts,
AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS PRINTING DONE TO ORDER.

Orders for Printing will be promptly fulfilled, at reasonable prices. We cannot print for "less than cost," nor at fifty per cent. less than others. Such promises have a good deal of the leaven of humbug; but we will do our work well, and avoid extortion in our charges. Give us a trial. Kalida, July 8, 1845.

BLANK SUBPENAS, for Justices, just printed, and for sale at this office.

JACKSON'S PROTEST.

From the Mississippi Democrat.
In the darkest hour of General Jackson's administration, when the minions of the bank were arrayed against him, and the stoutest of his friends were almost ready to yield the contest, and submit to the rule of the paper money despotism, the whig majority in the U. S. Senate assumed to pass judgment upon his conduct, and charged that he had violated the Constitution and laws. He rebuked this unprecedented proceeding, and defended himself, in a Protest, the most eloquent of all his State papers. We make the following extract from this memorable document, embodying the Old Hero's view of a pure Republican government:

"The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking that I have lived in vain if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since perilled property, fame and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought,—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease, to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commerce their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes.—The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow-men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No; the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to return to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeigned, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our People requires—such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free.—If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American Liberty."

TREASON.—The abolitionists of Massachusetts are circulating and signing the following infamous pledge:

"We, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves not to countenance or aid the United States Government in any war which may be occasioned by the annexation of Texas, or in any other war, foreign or domestic, designed to strengthen or perpetuate slavery."

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.—This is a feature in banking we have never advocated; and don't mean to—for we believe it to be the greatest clap-net nonsense that could be promulgated. We will, in lieu thereof, always advocate the "penitentiary clause," believing that to be more potent in making bankers honest than the inefficient so called safe-guard, individual liability.—*American Union.*

The following is an extract of a letter to the Postmaster at New York City from the Post Master General:

"When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

THE BISHOP OF OREGON TERRITORY, so called, was consecrated in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Montreal, 25th inst. He is the Right Rev. Norbert Blanchet, and has been connected with the Catholic Mission in Oregon since 1837.

The New York Common Council have decided that the explosion was not caused by gunpowder.

THE APPROACHING CONTEST.

From the Ohio Statesman.
We do not open any one of the numerous able journals which advocate the principles of true democracy in Ohio, without finding more or less evidence of a stern determination on the part of the people to effect a reform in the government. Every where the note of preparation is sounding. Conventions are taking place, and able writers are detailing the offences of the party now in power. All things prognosticate a change, and we can see the result already of a battle. In the appearances of the present, the events of the future are plainly to be seen. We can say with Schiller's Wallenstein—

"As the sun,
Ere it is risen, sometimes paints its image
In the atmosphere, so often do the spirits
Of great events stride on before the events,
And in to-day already walks to-morrow."

And truly there is reason for a state of public sentiment essentially different from that which prevailed last year. The conduct of the legislative majority of the last session was such as no enlightened people—no people carefully regardful of its own interests, and anxious for the public welfare—can approve. To grant special privileges, likely to be deeply injurious to those who receive them, as well as to destroy the rights of those at whose expense they were granted, and to throw the burden of taxation upon men least capable of bearing it, while exempting the strong from participating in the task; these seem to have been the principal acts of that majority, and upon which they must, in any fair statement of the contest, base their claims to popular approval. Such being the state of the case, there is every reason in the world that the democracy should be filled with encouraging hopes, and that they should labor, zealously and earnestly, for the realization of their hopes. They are thus filled, and they do labor with all their might, for the redemption of the State. The reward of well-directed labor—of patriotic exertion in their country's cause—will be theirs, and they will be well paid for all by beholding a state of things which will put a stop to the onward march of whigism.

Nothing can prevent the triumph of the democracy in October, if they are united; and we are not aware of the existence of divisions in the party, in any quarter of the State. The evil which has resulted from such divisions in former years, is too well known to permit their being tolerated any where. It will be found, we believe, that wherever the democracy have experienced defeats, in States where their principles are well received, it has been the result of dissensions in their own ranks. To quarrel among ourselves, is to fight the battle for the whigs. Union, to win the battle; energy, to maintain the advantage acquired; and wise action, to commend our continued triumph to the people;—these are the things which the democracy require to make their domination perpetual, as well in the state as in the nation.

The commonly urged barriers to literary advancement, supposed to exist in our form of government, the nature of our institutions, the restless and turbulent movements of our democracy, and the want of a wealthy and privileged class among us, deserve little consideration. Tumult and strife, the clashing of great interests, and high excitement, are to be regarded rather as aids than as obstacles to intellectual progress. From Athens came the choicest literature and the finest art. Her philosophers, so calm and profound; her poets, the dulcet sounds of whole lyres still charm the ears of succeeding ages, wrote amid continual upturnings and overthrows. The best authors of Rome, also, were Senators and soldiers. Milton, the greatest of the prose writers as well as the greatest of the poets of England, lived in the commonwealth, and was participant in all its political and religious controversies. And what repose had the blind old man of Salamis? What repose had Camoens? or Dante? or Tasso? In the literature of Germany and France, too, the noblest works have been produced amid the shocks of contending elements.

Nor is the absence of a wealthy class, with leisure for such tranquil pursuits, to be much lamented. The privileged classes of all nations have been drones. We have, in a part of this republic, a large class, with ample leisure, ample quiet; but they have done nothing—the planters of the South have done, comparatively, nothing—except when startled into spasmodic activity by conflicts of interest with the North.

CANADA SHINGLES AT CINCINNATI.—The Chronicle announces the arrival of a parcel of shingles from Canada, one of the effects of opening the canal to the lake. Heretofore the pine lumber of Cincinnati has been brought from the pine lands on the head waters of the Alleghany.

THE LOST CARAVAN.—The steamer Gen. Brooke brought down the Missouri river last Friday week, two persons of one of the companies of Oregon emigrants. The company to which they were attached was very small, and after leaving Iowa lost its way in the prairies. It has concluded to encamp at the mouth of the Vermilion river, until next Spring, when it will resume its journey, if able to do so. The Indians, it is feared, will in the mean time steal all the valuables belonging to the company.—*New York Sun.*

PUTNAM COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to published notice, delegates from the democracy of Putnam County met in Convention at Kalida, on Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1845, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and for choosing delegates to attend the Senatorial and Representative Conventions.

On motion of Wm. Scott, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of J. D. WAMSLEY, Esq., Chairman, and H. S. KNAPP, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Holden, each candidate for nomination was requested to pledge his honor as a man and a democrat, to use his best exertions to secure the election of the nominees of the convention. Whereupon the several candidates came forward and made the pledge as requested.

Mr. Tussing moved that the chair appoint a committee of one from each township to examine and report upon the credentials of members—which was agreed to, and the chair named the following gentlemen on said committee:

Messrs. John Amstutz, Stanberry Sutton, Michael Row, Enos Hathaway, Wm. Scott, Joseph Belford, John B. Reeder, John F. Rable, Wm. Ellington, A. Hull, Stephen S. White, Joshua White, John Tussing, and Francis S. Godfrey, said committee.

Mr. Sutton moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to apportion the vote—which was agreed to, and Messrs. H. J. Boehmer, Robert Douglass and P. B. Holden were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the chair appointed the following committee to report the names of delegates to attend the Senatorial and Representative Conventions:—Messrs. John Amstutz, John Parish, Enos Hathaway, S. Sutton, M. Row, Wm. Scott, John B. Reeder, Levi Grove, E. A. Hull, P. B. Holden, Joseph White, John Tussing, Samuel Parker, and F. S. Godfrey.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was Resolved, That the candidates for the several county offices shall receive a majority of all the votes given, in order to be declared the nominees of this convention.

The Committee appointed to examine the credentials of members reported that the following gentlemen were entitled to their seats:

From Union Township.—Messrs. W. Risley, Isaac McCracken, R. McCrary, John Hoffman, J. S. Spencer, Adam Sarbor, S. R. Miller, Wm. Phillips, T. R. McClure and James M. Lee.

From Pleasant Township.—Messrs. John B. Bogart, Isaac Gatton, Charles Ames, Wm. Bogart, John Moomey, Joseph Belford and Franklin Irwin.

From Sugar Creek Township.—Messrs. Wm. Miller, John Tussing, John Ramsay, Samuel Ramsay, James Nicholas, E. A. Huson, George Mell, S. Molitor.

From Greensburgh Township.—John F. Kahle, Henry Unefer, Henry Ayres, Jacob Vamer, Levi Grove, James Nocher, Christian Sroufe.

From Liberty Township.—Messrs. J. R. McConnell, N. McConnell, F. S. Godfrey J. W. Watters, and J. Kreps.

From Monroe Township.—Messrs. John B. Reeder, Alexander Ellison, D. States, J. Harris, H. Solomon, M. Lewis, J. Miller, J. Ward, J. Lyon, and H. Monis.

From Ottawa Township.—Messrs. H. M. Crawfis, M. Row, H. Oskamp, J. G. Bookhold, W. McCurdy, H. Karhoof, Israel Huber, T. Osander, J. M. Radabaugh, H. Sluter.

From Perry Township.—Messrs. S. White, H. Bacon, P. B. Holden, David Sullivan, and J. Matson.

From Jennings Township.—Messrs. Wm. Scott, H. J. Boehmer, S. L. Sutton, Wm. Salburt, G. Calvalege and Oliver Talburt.

From Riley Township.—R. Douglass, S. Hooper, J. Amstutz, and J. D. Wamsley.

From Jackson Township.—Messrs. J. S. White, and O. Martin.

From Van Buren Township.—Mr. E. A. Hull.

From Blanchard Township.—Messrs. J. Bacon, A. Tuell, S. Maple, J. J. Cliver, A. Smith, H. Green, J. H. Smith, A. Emmons and S. Sutton.

From Richland Township.—Messrs. Price Viers, F. Smith, Enos Hathaway, and D. L. Goble.

On motion, the report was adopted. The Committee appointed to apportion the vote, to which each township was entitled in the convention, reported that according to

the number of votes cast at the last gubernatorial election.—

Perry township is entitled to	4 votes.
Jennings	" " 5 "
Sugarcreek	" " 5 "
Blanchard,	" " 9 "
Riley,	" " 5 "
Union,	" " 5 "
Ottawa,	" " 9 "
Greensburgh,	" " 5 "
Monroe,	" " 5 "
Pleasant,	" " 3 "
Richland,	" " 3 "
Liberty,	" " 2 "
Jackson,	" " 2 "
Van Buren,	" " 1 "

Whole number of votes 63 "
The committee appointed to report the names of delegates to represent Putnam County—in the Senatorial and Representative Conventions, made the following report, which was agreed to:

RICHLAND.—Richard Hathaway, 'D. L. Goble, Samuel Viers, Ebenezer Russell, Ebenezer Goble, Bird Gaskill.

SUGAR CREEK.—John Ramsey, James Nicholas, Emilla Huson, John Tussing, Samuel Ramsay.

UNION.—T. R. McClure, J. L. Beam, B. Metcalf, James Mackenzie, Samuel Parker, G. L. Higgins, Joseph Nicholas, Wm. Moneysmith, S. R. Miller.

BLANCHARD.—Wm. McClure, J. J. Cliver, H. Green, James H. Smith, Doct. A. Smith, John Simpson, Edward Mercer.

PLEASANT.—Wm. M. Bell, Joseph Belford, John B. Bogart, Adam Sight.

VAN BUREN.—Abram Baughman.

MONROE.—Samuel Rockhill, S. M. Shaeffer, Daniel States, Joseph Miller, J. B. Reeder, Jacob Ward, Jacob Lyons, Elias Everett.

RILEY.—J. D. Wamsley, John Amstutz, R. Douglass, Samuel Hooper.

PERRY.—Stephen White, John Matson, P. B. Holden, H. Bacon, Daniel Ridenour.

JACKSON.—O. Martin, J. S. White, Henry Boady.

LIBERTY.—J. W. Watters, N. McConnell.

GREENSBURG.—J. W. Varner, Levi Grove, J. F. Kahle, Jacob Switzer, Benjamin Kirkendall.

OTTAWA.—Wm. McCurdy, H. Crawfis, B. H. Kemper, J. G. Bookhold, Israel Huber, Vincent Guiton.

JENNINGS.—C. Talburt, H. J. Boehmer, Wm. Scott, Smith Harburt, A. J. McFarland, Andrew Clawson, C. Calvalege, Theodore Wecklege.

Mr. Tussing offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, *nem. con.*:

Resolved, That the delegates from this county in the Representative Convention be instructed to use their exertions to secure the nomination of H. S. Knapp, as the candidate of the democracy of this district for Representative in the State Legislature.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate to be supported by the democracy of Putnam County for Sheriff. The following was the result of the balloting:

James H. Vail had	26 votes.
Saunders L. Sutton	10 "
John Parish	6 "
Oliver Talburt	5 "
Wm. M. Bell	4 "
Saml. Parker	2 "

JAMES H. VAIL having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated as the democratic candidate for Sheriff.

The Convention then proceeded, Mr. Scott in the chair, to ballot for a candidate for county commissioner. The following was the result of the first balloting:

Samuel Ramsey had	27 votes.
J. D. Wamsley	12 "
J. Miller	10 "
Geo. Stewart	9 "
Wm. B. Thrapp	2 "

There being no nomination, under the rule, the convention again proceeded to ballot—and the following was the result:

Samuel Ramsey had	30 votes.
J. D. Wamsley	23 "
J. Miller	5 "
Geo. Stewart	2 "

There being no choice, the convention again proceeded to ballot. The following was the result of the third balloting:

Samuel Ramsey had	33 1-10
J. D. Wamsley	29 9-10

SAMUEL RAMSEY having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared the nominee of the Convention.